

BIG ROBBERY.

The Pacific Express Company Robbed at Wichita.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE CRIME.

The Driver and Messenger Obey a Call to Collect Goods and Are Confronted by Highwaymen—Much Money Taken.

WICHITA, Kan., July 31.—A Pacific express wagon was held up on a street here about 9:30 o'clock Saturday night and robbed.

A short time before the robbery a telephone message to the express office called for a wagon to be sent to the Wichita creamery to collect some goods for the Rock Island eastbound train, which leaves here at 10 o'clock.

When the wagon reached the creamery two colored men were in waiting and, jumping in, told the driver to go to the rear of the building, where they had some butter and eggs to ship. As soon as the wagon entered the alley a third negro appeared, and the driver and messenger found themselves covered by three revolvers.

The messenger was ordered to open the safe and could do nothing but comply. It took but a moment for the daring robbers to empty the contents of the box into sacks they had with them, and then ordering the expressman to turn and drive off they disappeared with their booty in the darkness.

A MYSTERY DEVELOPS. WICHITA, Kan., July 31.—Such developments as there have been in the matter of the robbery of the Pacific Express Co.'s wagon have served only to mystify and increase suspicion. Inquiry at the telephone exchange half an hour after the robbery developed the fact that no one there had overheard the message calling for the wagon, supposed to have been sent from the Wichita creamery, and the local agent of the express company says the message was received in the office by D. W. Jones, the driver of the wagon which was held up.

Neither Jones nor George Henshaw, the messenger who accompanied him and carried the key to the strong box, can say positively whether the highwaymen were negroes or white men with their faces blacked. One says they talked like negroes the other that they were more like those of whites. Both the messenger and the driver are new employees and they pleaded their excuse for breaking the company's rules in answering calls on their own responsibility, instead of depending on the driver's order book, as provided by the regulations.

Another mystifying circumstance is the fact that the money was to have gone out on the Missouri Pacific train, which leaves here about half an hour earlier than the Rock Island, but for some reason there was a change in the programme.

The pouch taken from the safe and which contained the money was found by a police officer, looted of its contents, within 100 feet of the scene of the robbery soon after the alarm was given, which, by the way, was not for half an hour after the occurrence, the occupants of the wagon going all the way to the office before mentioning their loss. The authorities are working on two or three alleged clues with little hope of getting anything out of them. The watchman at the stockyards reports seeing three men running north about an hour after the robbery, and the sheriff's officers are out in that direction, while the city police are looking for a half-breed Indian named "Smookey Tom," who came up from the San and Fox country lately, and who has not been seen since Saturday night, the theory being that he may be an associate of one of the gangs of desperadoes operating in the territory sent on here to get the lay of the land and prepare the way for the real perpetrators of the daring holdup. The full amount stolen was \$7,600, of which \$7,500 was consigned to a Kansas City bank.

THE WICHITA ROBBERY.

Reason to Think the Gang Planned to Rob County Treasurer Doran.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—After two full days of hard work a clew has been found that may eventually lead to the identity of the men who robbed the Pacific express wagon in the heart of Wichita Saturday night. The clew was furnished by County Treasurer John A. Doran.

At 3 o'clock every afternoon the treasurer puts the receipts for the day into a shot sack and takes it to the bank. He usually walks the entire distance, which is four blocks. Saturday afternoon, while making up his cash, he noticed an unknown man lurking in the corridors of the building and apparently watching him, but he paid no attention to it at the time. When Mr. Doran left the building the suspicious character appeared on the front steps of the courthouse and nodded to a man across the street. The latter unhitched a horse and buggy and drove south a distance of half a block, when he overtook Mr. Doran and, addressing him familiarly as "Johnnie," invited him to ride down town with him.

Mr. Doran knows nearly everybody in this county, and the fact that an absolute stranger addressed him so familiarly aroused his suspicions. The stranger further pressed him to ride with him, but Doran cut him off with a curt answer and just then stopped a street car and rode down town in it.

It was undoubtedly planned to get Doran into the buggy, drive down a side street into the Missouri Pacific yards and rob him. He had in his possession at the time \$10,700. Doran gave a good description of the man and the sheriff's end of the official force is looking him up and are almost sure that the same man robbed the express wagon.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Official Programme of the Coming Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—The official programme of the National encampment of the G. A. R. to be held in this city in September, has been issued. It is as follows:

Sept. 1—Reception of the National Veterans association on the Kansas river.

Sept. 2—Parade of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 3—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 4—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 5—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 6—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 7—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 8—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 9—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 10—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 11—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 12—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 13—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 14—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

Sept. 15—Arrival of the National Veterans association.

A "SURE THING."

The Burning of the Harvey County Records a Mystery No Longer.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED CULPRITS.

Two "Sure Thing" Gamblers Possess the Only Abstract and Burn the Records and Charge Their Own Price for Copies.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—One of the blackest crimes in Kansas was unearthed here last night and the arrest of the criminal effected through the instrumentality of Rufus Cone, chief of police of this city, and Detective Bedford Woods, of the Metropolitan police force.

On March 16 last the vaults of the register of deeds of Harvey county were broken into and the entire records of title to property of the county burned. The books were piled on the floor of the vault, saturated with five gallons of oil and the next morning the register opened his vault to find that there was not a line of the records recognizable. There was nothing left to show who owned either property or mortgage.

Detectives of the Pinkerton agency were employed and kept in the service of the county commissioners for a period of nearly \$5,000. Till four weeks ago last Saturday they had accomplished nothing, and the case was given to Chief Cone and Bedford Woods, of this city, with the result that George H. Shirley, of this city, and G. Wash. Rogers, of Newton, were arrested last night, with evidence sufficient against them, and sent beyond doubt.

It is said that they have evidence that these men not only planned the arson, but that they paid a man \$500 for doing it.

The motive for the crime is this: Shirley and Rogers had a mortgage on the only set of abstract books in Harvey county, and they foreclosed it and took the books soon after the burning of the records was effected. The citizens of Harvey county were in a state of excitement, and every man or woman who wanted to convey a piece of property was compelled to pay \$10 for every transfer to Shirley and Rogers.

It must be remembered that there are sometimes twenty transfers in one abstract, in which event the cost was \$200. This extraordinary extortion caused so much excitement that the county commissioners ordered fabulous prices for the books of Shirley and Rogers, but to no purpose.

Finally one of the county commissioners told them that their extraordinary demands made the thing suspicious and a feeling of weakness came over the monopolists of the records, and they feared that there was something in the wind. Shirley and Rogers finally offered the books, which they had foreclosed on a mortgage of \$500, to the commissioners for \$20,000, which the commissioners were on the eve of accepting, when the disclosures were made.

Chief Cone told a correspondent that there is no possible escape for Shirley and Rogers from conviction. Shirley was arrested here at 10 o'clock and Rogers was arrested at Newton twenty minutes afterward on a telegram sent from here by Chief Cone to the marshal of Newton.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the Newton people were all in bed, otherwise there would be a probable lynching of Rogers. He will be brought down here in the morning to avert the vengeance of the outraged people of Harvey county.

Previous to taking the abstract books on foreclosure both Shirley and Rogers were looked upon as gamblers, "sure thing" men and jointists.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury Purchases About One-Half of the Quota the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the passage of the Sherman silver law, the treasury this month failed to buy the full quota of 500,000 ounces of silver. The total purchase for the month was 2,384,000 ounces. Leaving a shortage of 2,116,000 ounces. The amount purchased yesterday was 216,000 ounces at the counter figure of \$7,000 per ounce. The two popular members of congress from Colorado, Messrs. Pence and Bell, were at the treasury and had an interview with Secretary Carlisle and Acting Mint Director Preston. They were in Mr. Preston's room at the time he rejected all the offers and made the counter offer of \$7,000 per ounce. Both of them were much concerned about what they claimed was an effort of the treasury department to "bear" the price of silver in the markets of the world.

The silver men indicate a purpose to precipitate a silver strike on the first working day of the extra session of congress by a resolution of inquiry as to whether or not the secretary of the treasury has exceeded his authority in refusing to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver in July, as provided by the Sherman law.

Farmers Feel Good.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 1.—Bourbon county is all right. The fine rains of the last two days insure a bountiful corn crop. About Fort Scott there are hundreds of acres of sugar cane, more, in fact, than was ever planted before, and the crop is in excellent condition. Work will commence at the sugar mill in about two weeks. The paper mill will soon after commence operations. The farmers of Bourbon county were never in better spirits over their crop prospects.

Rue Over and Killed.

SEDALE, Mo., Aug. 1.—Charles Miller, 30 years old, a teacher in the Georgetown colored school, was run over and killed by a train on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific at a point a mile northwest of the city. Miller left the city on foot for Georgetown while intoxicated, and it is supposed he went to sleep on the track. When found his head was crushed to a jelly.

Addressed by Clemens.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 1.—Another large miners' meeting was held yesterday afternoon, which was addressed by C. O. Clemens, a Topeka lawyer who is here to defend the strikers' legal interests. He is the same man who gained a wide reputation by his espousal of the cause of the Chicago anarchists.

Will Resume Operations.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31.—It is learned from a semi-official source that the American tube and iron works at Middletown will resume operations next week.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Gossip Concerning the Gathering—Arrival of Delegates.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Delegates to the silver convention arrived in force yesterday and the prospects are that when the convention meets on Tuesday morning it will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever assembled. Among those who arrived were C. W. Cron, Nevada; H. E. Hartine and T. K. Wren, of Nevada. "Our delegation will not be a very large one," said Mr. Hartine. "Senator Stewart will be here to-night and Senator Jones will be here to-morrow."

"We shall demand free coinage on a ratio of 1 to 16. It is an absurdity to say that silver can be produced at 50 cents an ounce. There are occasional years when a rich find may put the cost of mining down to that figure, but the average cost of mining is about \$1 an ounce. Everything has closed down in Nevada save a few mines where the percentage of gold is very large. Only the gold in store for the west and eventually for the east in the demoralizing of silver."

Congressman Sweet, of Idaho, who is at the Grand Pacific, expects the delegation from that state to arrive this morning, headed by Senators George L. Shoup and Fred T. Dubois. Messrs. Peter Gallagher, John D. Pope, T. S. McConkey and Hugh McPherson, of Montana, are at the Leland. The delegation from that state will number about 150 and will represent the Montana state building at the world's fair for organization to-day. The delegation will be headed by Senators Powers and Maults, Gov. Toole, ex-Govs. Hauser and Ricketts, Congressman Hartwell and ex-Congressman Dickson.

"Every ounce of silver mined in Montana this year has cost \$1.09," said Mr. Gallagher, "and we insist upon the 1 to 16 ratio. The east is already feeling the effect of the western depression brought about by the demand for the repeal of the silver purchase act. One firm in Butte has been compelled to cancel \$1,500,000 worth of eastern orders."

Among the 300 strong Colorado delegation, which arrived this morning, was ex-Senator Thomas Patterson, of the Rocky Mountain News, who made the brilliant flight in the last democratic national convention for a free silver plank in the party's platform.

The headquarters of the delegation will be at the Palmer house. Other prominent men in the party are Gov. Allen, ex-Govs. John L. Routt, John Evans, ex-Senator N. P. Hill, ex-Senator A. W. Taylor, Governor Cooper, Judge Kling and ex-Chief Justice Joseph C. Helm. The centennial state delegates will wear a blue and silver badge, bearing the inscription: "Liberty and Union" above a replica of a silver dollar, and the shield of the state.

Messrs. P. C. Clark, H. C. Kingsbury and C. L. Hathaway, of the Washington delegation, are at the Wellington hotel, and expect a hundred or more delegates to arrive to-day.

The 400 Iowans who will come in on a special train will be quartered at the Great Western hotel. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the most mentioned for permanent chairman by the western people, but a growing sentiment developed in favor of Gen. Warner as permanent chairman, fears being entertained that if a western man is made chairman an impression will go abroad that the convention is managed wholly in the interest of western mine owners, and for this reason many of the delegates favor Gen. Warner or some other eastern man.

The convention will be of special interest in the character of its composition. It is not expected, so far as the delegates here are aware, that any recommendation will be made to congress for action. While some of the western and eastern men talk freely as to what ought to be done, it is asserted that a number of those expected to be present and conspicuous in the proceedings are disposed to fight shy of the affair until they ascertain what elements are to control.

One delegate said that the fact of all industrial organizations being invited to send representatives would require a declaration from the convention, or at least from the committee on credentials, as to what constitutes a body authorized to send delegates. He gave an intimation that the "range" which broke up the silver meeting in New York would put in an appearance here, at least by congressional spirits in sympathy with them, and that there might be a repetition of the scenes of confusion and disorder that marked the eastern gathering. Some of the Colorado men do not wait for the action of the convention for fear of its impotence and injudicious language. Senator Wolcott's departure for Washington caused some surprise, for the reason that the Colorado senator had been announced as one of the prominent speakers in the convention.

More than one of those interested in the preparations for the convention asserted that the sentiment from Colorado would have attended the convention and then reach the national capital in time for the opening of congress. They concluded that he did not want to be a figure in the Chicago body.

Big Amoskeag Mills Closed.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 1.—The big Amoskeag mills were closed yesterday. This is the first suspension of these factories for many years. Eight thousand operatives are idle. The Jefferson mills started up again yesterday, thus giving employment to 1,000 hands, who have been idle for two weeks. All the remaining Amoskeag mills are certain to resume August 28, if not before. It will be on the basis, it is said, of a reduction of wages. It is said that there will be a reduction of 10 per cent, and those receiving better wages than the average will be cut down 15 per cent.

Strike Practically Over.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Railroad men and others interested in the coal mines of Cherokee and Jackson counties claim that the strike is practically over. Information from there is that the mines are fast resuming their old appearance of activity and it is claimed that in a week or ten days the output of coal will be as great as it was before the strike.

Rebuilding's Work to Resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President A. J. Lusk and Vice President John Chapman of the Hutchinson National Bank called upon Controller Eckels this afternoon and thoroughly satisfied him that the bank was in good shape. He then authorized the reopening of the bank next Monday.

SIAM AND FRANCE.

Demands in the French Cabinet Over the Matter.

SIAM'S SURRENDER TO FRANCE.

The French Virtually Determined by Great Britain—Something Probably Happened at Hat Has Been Published.

PARIS, July 31.—Despite official denials, reports of cabinet discussions multiply. The last story in confirmation of these reports concerns the cabinet council held last Wednesday. It is substantially as follows: M. Delcasse, undersecretary of state for the colonies, proposed a treaty with Siam on the lines of France's policy toward Madagascar. "A treaty," he said, "and all of Siam's relations with other states should be arranged through the French government."

M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, replied that such a proposal could not be considered by the present ministry. He himself had pledged the government publicly to respect Siam's independence, and rather than violate his pledge he would resign his office. After a long discussion M. Delcasse proposed as an alternative that France occupy Angkor and Battambang. M. Develle refused also to agree to this. He would consent only to a pacific blockade, he said. On the following day M. Delcasse informed Premier Ducloux by letter of his intention to resign because he was convinced that a pacific blockade was an inadequate measure. On the same day M. Develle, after a long interview with the marquis of Dufferin, the English ambassador, declared himself to be more determined than ever to confine the government's action to the blockade. The differences between him and M. Delcasse were adjusted at the cabinet council on Thursday afternoon.

Nevertheless, M. Delcasse is known to be dissatisfied and is said to be on the point of resigning. These reports have induced the advanced radical newspapers to attack M. Develle on the ground that he has knuckled under to Great Britain. Whatever effects these attacks may have on domestic politics, it is reasonably certain they will not interfere with the settlement of the Siam question, virtually within the limits determined by Great Britain.

THE FEELING AT BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, July 31.—While the government of Siam accepted without reservations France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all the powers concerned of France's demand for the territory between the 15th and 23d parallels. It is somewhat remarkable that before Prince Vajiravudh, Siam's minister in Paris, could have received his instructions regarding the ultimatum, Great Britain's refusal to recognize the blockade had become known in this city. The British residents here, while rejoicing over the action of the home government, do not forget to give credit to Capt. Jones, British minister at Bangkok, for his careful and judicious conduct throughout the critical period. Whenever his advice was sought by the court, Capt. Jones pronounced in favor of moderation and concession. The blockade is still maintained by the British warships, the Comete, the Pallas and the Swift, at the Me-Nam bar, inside the blockade line. The British war ship Ulmet and the German war ship Wolf are at anchor in the river off Bangkok. The British government mail has been allowed to pass, but the mercantile correspondence with Siam is almost at a standstill. An effort is being made, therefore, to render efficient an overland postal service via Tavoy and Rangoon.

Rear-Adm. Hermann has arrived at Koh Si Chang. M. Pavie is at the same post, as all negotiations since the rupture have been carried on directly with Paris.

The French have seized the Siam mail steamer Chantabomb and the Hong Kong steamer Pra Chula with 400 Chinese aboard. The Pra Chula eventually was allowed to leave her passengers and cargo at Bangkok. She will sail for Hong Kong to-morrow. Of the British steamers rendered idle by the blockade, twelve are in the trade with Hong Kong, eight with Singapore and one in the trade with Bombay.

Question of a Dam.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31.—The attention of the authorities at Washington having been drawn to the construction of a dam over a section of the St. Lawrence river lying between Sault Ste. Marie and the mainland by the government of Canada, the United States government has engineers now looking over the ground to see how far United States territory would be flooded by such work. In the meantime the dominion authorities have ceased operations until it is definitely settled whether they have a right to construct a public works at this point that will deflect the water over on the American side.

Shocking Death.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., July 31.—About the first of the month Hunter Singleton, of Shannon county, left the house where he was staying with the intention of gathering household goods. He failed to return, and search was made for him but with no success until this week, when his body was found in a wooded, terribly mutilated condition. He had been partly eaten by hogs and birds. Some of her bones could not be found. She was partially deranged, and it is supposed she died in a spasm.

NEWS NOTES.

The Rock Island ran its first train out of Fort Worth, Tex., on the 30th.

The Union industrial filter works, Buffalo, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire.

The third trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, for murder, has commenced at San Francisco.

Judge H. P. Thompson, of Van Buren, Ark., died as the result of a recurring fever while on the bench.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, says the democratic party is pledged to the coinage of both gold and silver.

BEAUTY AND BRAVERY.

An Incident That Seems to Illustrate a Close Relationship.

What Sort of Men are Likely to Find the Bravest?

A writer, rather than a philosopher, seems to come to the conclusion that the bravest men are likely to be found in the ranks of the army. He quotes a French philosopher as saying that "where bravery amounts to madness there is also a certain amount of cowardice." He also quotes a French philosopher as saying that "where bravery amounts to madness there is also a certain amount of cowardice."

"I attended a funeral at Harvey's Ferry near the close of the war," Gen. Sheridan had ordered that all who had captured battle flags or performed any remarkable feat of daring should be paid to the parade ground to receive such decoration as they deserved, which was done to the accompaniment of martial music and many cheers.

"I looked with great pride upon the motley collection of the bravest of braves, and with no little interest, for I hoped to discern among the elect some sign which would segregate these companions-in-arms from their congeners of less renown. Alas! they were of every hue and shape, and almost of every nationality, the American types predominating—for we were four to one against all other nationalities."

"They were for the most part a quiet-looking body of young men, displaying as much coolness in this supreme hour of triumph as had been shown on the occasions which had led to it."

"One type of the soldier was conspicuous by its absence—I mean the staking, self-conscious, more-haunted sort of person, having the practiced frown and quick flash of the eye, the ideal soldier in time of peace, but there were present some picturesque-looking fellows of the Buffalo Bill kind, presumably from the plains."

"All were clad in Uncle Sam's uniform of blue and Virginia's uniform of swartly tan. All looked hardy and weather-worn, and as they passed in review before Gen. Max Weber, head-quarters of these youths was expressed by a Virginia lady who stood near me, and who, as the reigning belle of Harper's Ferry, doubtless considered that she spoke with authority:

"What a handsome group of boys, Yankee though they be!"—Atlantic.

HILARY HERBERT'S WAR STORY.

One Young Hero Who Won the Blue and Another Who Wore the Gray.

I never saw more glorious conduct than that displayed in those two instances by two youths in their teens, one wearing the blue and the other the gray. The first was in the second day's fight. My regiment had charged right up among the guns of a union battery, whose men and horses had nearly all been killed. There was one gun to which four horses had been attached. The two rear horses had been shot down in harness. The two leaders were apparently unhurt and on one of them sat a lad, head erect, vigorously stirring his whip on the other horse and trying to save his gun. He was devotedly his whole soul to that purpose, uttering unrelenting cries of "on, on, on!" until he was literally like the flaming deck of a ship, and was just about to beg him to surrender when shots rang out from behind him and he dropped from his horse dead as he fell. He might have saved himself, but he seemed determined to save that gun or die. It was sublime, but I can never think of it without a shudder at the horrors of the sacrifices of that war.

The other instance was on the third day, in the height of a terrific artillery duel that was preliminary to the great charge. Our men were in line awaiting the word to advance. In front of us riding deliberately up and down the line, was a handsome youth in gray, mounted on a fleet-looking iron-gray horse and bearing a bright, new battle flag, whose stars and bars shimmered in the sunlight. The boy sat erect, looking as proud as any Rupert and his horse as spirited as an Arabian.

After that I have nothing to do! The enemy is forming to charge the battery. We are moving forward, fall upon him. The terror has vanished. I feel the strength of a giant in my sword arm, and my horse moves as if on springs.

"Gallop—charge—burrah—rah!" Five minutes ago one might have looked us over and decided that we were a regiment of poltroons waiting for a chance to bolt to the rear. There are no laggards as we charge. Every man is shouting the shout—every voice is cheering. We are thundering on, certain death for some, but there is no fear—no care. With naked sabers flashing in the cloud of dust—with every horse at full gallop—with every trooper bending forward in his saddle, we strike the enemy as a wave rushes against a shore, and only brave men will be lying dead when the melee is ended. Alas! Why now, of us who return to the flank course the enemy that he did not give us a longer fight—ours own officers for checking the pursuit before it led us into ambush and annihilation! That was to be expected. Tremor comes before the charge—exultation after it. The soldier has no control over either.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TERROR OF BATTLE.

Surprise often makes a Brave Man Act Like a Coward.

In the last year of the war, when the draft laws were in effect, the coward was caught in the net with the brave man in the face of the enemy was a thing unknown. The man who did not appear until forced to by orders of the provost marshal. Then he was an object of pity as well as of contempt.

The tremor of battle is a queer, strange thing. Had it not been so general it would have been mistaken for cowardice. It came not only with the first battle, but with the second, third, fourth—with each and every one down to the last. The veteran was as much as strongly as the raw recruit—the officer as well as the private. And yet men knew not of themselves that they were afflicted. They saw it in others—others saw it in them.

Here is a regiment of cavalry on the left. On the right is a battery, with its battery supports lying down. Beyond the battery infantry are lying behind a breastwork. Beyond them there is heavy fighting. We have been sitting on our horses for an hour or more. We have lost five or six men and as many horses by stray bullets and fragments of shell. When we were wheeled into position here men were joking and laughing. The men were not under fire, but the suspense has been eating away at the nerves. We know why we are here. The enemy's right flank is

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